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Journal of the Society of Arts.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1866.

Announcements by the Council.

NOTICE TO MEMBERS.

The One-Hundred-and-Thirteenth Session of the Society will commence on Wednesday, the 21st instant, when the Opening Address will be delivered by Sir Thomas Phillips, Q.C., F.G.S., Chairman of the Council, and the medals awarded by the Council at the close of last session will be presented.

The following are the dates of the Wednesday evening meetings, the chair being taken at 8 o'clock :—

1866. November	—	—	21	28
" December	5	12	19	—
1867. January	—	—	16	23 30
" February	6	13	20	27
" March	6	13	20	27
" April	3	10	—	24
" May	1	8	15	22 29
" June	—	—	—	26*

For the Meetings previous to Christmas, the following arrangements have been made :—

NOVEMBER 21.—Opening Address by the Chairman of the Council.

NOVEMBER 28.—“On the Effect of Limited Liability Partnership on the Progress of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce.” By WILLIAM HAWES, Esq., F.G.S.

DECEMBER 5.—“On the Trade in Foreign Cattle.” By JOHN IRWIN, Esq.

DECEMBER 12.—“On Old London: its Streets and Thoroughfares.” By J. G. CRACE, Esq.

DECEMBER 19.—“On the Study of Indian Architecture.” By JAMES FERGUSSON, Esq., F.R.S.

A book of blank Tickets of Admission to the Meetings has been forwarded to each Member, who is privileged to introduce two friends to each meeting on their presenting orders signed by him. Additional tickets will be forwarded on application.

The Cantor Lectures for the ensuing Session will consist of Three Courses, the particulars of which will be announced in the *Journal*.

A new list of members of the Society has been printed, and any member can have a copy sent to him on application to the Secretary.

EXAMINATIONS, 1867.

The Programme of Examinations for 1867 is now published, and may be had *gratis* on application to the Secretary of the Society of Arts.

* The Annual General Meeting: the chair will be taken at four o'clock. No visitors are admitted to this meeting.

FOOD COMMITTEE.

The Council have passed the following resolution :—

“ That a Committee be appointed to inquire and report respecting the food of the people, especially, but not exclusively, the working classes of the people; and that, having regard to the publications of the Privy Council and other documents, which illustrate the defective amount of nutritious food available for the population at large, the said Committee do report respecting the resources which are, or might be rendered, available for the production, importation, and preservation of substances suitable for food, and for improving the methods of cooking in use among the working classes.”

Proceedings of Institutions.

BODMIN LITERARY INSTITUTION.—The general annual meeting was held on Tuesday, August 7th, H. Mudge, Esq., Vice-President, in the chair. The institution was found to be in a flourishing condition, there being 100 members enrolled—an increase of 18 since the last annual meeting. The treasurer's account showed a balance in hand, after paying the Midsummer bills, of £10. The news-rooms had been well attended during the year. The library contains about 1,700 volumes, including an assortment of books, maps, papers, &c., relating to the topography of Cornwall, and the number of volumes (1,152) taken out during the past year had been greater than in any previous year, and about 100 volumes had been added.

VINE CULTURE.

The following is an abstract of a report addressed to his Excellency the Minister of Agriculture, Commerce, and Public Works, by Dr. J. Guyot, on the comparative cultivation of the vine in the departments of Cher, Allier, Nièvre, Saône and Loire, Côte d'Or, Yonne, Aube, and Loiret.

Each of these departments has afforded subjects for observation and important study; the department Côte d'Or, and the Gironde, which produce the most esteemed of French best wines, and Saône et Loire and the Beaujolais the best *vins ordinaires*, would alone have furnished the elements of a larger and more complete report. Assisted and encouraged everywhere by the wine-growing population, Dr. Guyot has been enabled to inspect 56 wine growing districts, and there still remain one-and-twenty to be inspected.

At Pouilly (Nièvre) the white grape is principally cultivated. The principal vines are the green, grey, and yellow chasselas, and the white grape.

Since the establishment of railways, the grapes are bought on the spot by the Paris merchants, gathered, packed at their own expense, and paid for at 15 to 20 centimes per kil., taking all, the proprietors only having to weigh them. In this manner a considerable quantity of grapes are sold. The remainder serve to make the light wines, the principal production of the district now as formerly. These white wines have body, are full of spirit, and of good flavour. They keep for many years.

Nothing is more favourable to the advancement and to the welfare of the rural families than the equal division of the produce of the land between the proprietor and the labourer.

The wines of the chief growths of the Côte d'Or, and the produce of a good year, unite all the qualities of perfect wines; they do not require any mixing or any preparation in order to attain the highest degree of perfection. Each growth has its own particular bouquet and flavour, and this often does not develop till the end of three or four years.

The mixing with other wines completely alters them whatsoever be their qualities, and even when mixed among themselves, for instance, the mixture of two Burgundy first class wines, is followed by the loss of the distinctive bouquet, and a deterioration of quality.

The red wines of the Côte d'Or are of a good colour, much perfume, and delicious flavour; they are at the same time strong bodied, fine, delicate and spirituous, without being heady. Drunk in moderation they act as a tonic, and facilitate digestion. It may be added that they give strength to the body, warmth to the heart, and vivacity of spirit in the highest degree. It is on these three points that the best Burgundy wines surpass those of Medoc, distinguished above all by their digestive and hygienic qualities.

The special quality of the grape is important in the manufacture of the best wines of the Côte d'Or; the black or dark coloured grape for the red wines, and the white grape for the white wines.

In the eight departments that have been inspected, the vine occupies above 207,000 hectares, or nearly 515,500 acres, on a total area of 5,628,000 hectares, that is to say, a twenty-seventh part of this area.

The gross product of the vine culture is 177,000,000 francs (£7,080,000) on the gross products of the total area of these eight departments. This product supports 177,000 families, averaging four persons in each, or 708,000 souls, more than a fifth and nearly a fourth of the total population of 3,038,000 inhabitants of the eight departments.

An average family of four persons is amply provided for with 15 hectolitres of wheat, barley, rye, or maize in the year; three-quarters of a hectare, producing at the rate of 20 hectolitres per hectare, would be sufficient for this purpose. Thus for the 9,500,000 families that form the total population of France, the cultivation of 120,000 hectares of cereals for bread would amply suffice; and at the present time there are 10,000,000 hectares of wheat, rye, barley, and maize cultivated yearly.

To provide for the consumption of table wine for France alone about 4,700,000 hectares of vines would be necessary, or about 2,000,500 hectares more than there is at present cultivated for this purpose in France.

Thus the cultivation of grain for bread occupies 2,874,000 hectares more than is necessary, and the vines 2,500,000 hectares less than are required for home consumption. This shows the necessity for a great increase in the cultivation of the vine in France.

Fine Arts.

LILLE EXHIBITION.—The Society of the Friends of Art of Lille has just issued its report on the Exhibition lately held there. The Exhibition was open from the 20th of July to the 20th of September, and the number of visitors amounted to more than 65,000, three-fourths of whom were admitted without charge. The Emperor and the Administration of the Beaux Arts of Paris patronized and aided the Exhibition, and the authorities of the town of Lille took upon themselves not only the cost of construction of the galleries, but also of the transmission of works of art, surveillance of the Exhibition, and incidental expenses. The sales of works of art amounted to more than £10,600, eight pictures being purchased for the museum of the town at a cost of 31,000 francs; more than a hundred by the Society of the Friends of Art, for 52,700 francs; and 225 pictures and other objects of art by private individuals at an outlay of 182,300 francs. The names of several artists well known in Paris appear in the list of purchasers, as, for instance, Anker, Breton, Brandon, Blin, Carpeaux, Daubigny, Duran, Antigna, J. L. Brown, the Etching Society of Paris, Diaz, Fichel, Ph. Rousseau and Zeim; and the works are of all classes, historic, poetic, genre, landscape, animals and sculpture,

showing how valuable these local exhibitions are to artists, and how they cultivate the taste of the inhabitants of the provinces. The effect of local exhibitions on the taste of the populations in the midst of which they are held is remarkably evident; when an exhibition takes place in a town for the first time, except there happen to be some few connoisseurs in the neighbourhood, the pictures of the lowest class have the best chance, and just in proportion to the frequency and importance of subsequent exhibitions do the purchases rise not only in amount but in importance. The love of the beautiful is innate, and only requires, like other feelings and capacities, fitting opportunity and encouragement. When once good exhibitions have been held in a town it is extremely unusual to find them discontinued, and they are rarely interrupted, except by some great calamity or political excitement.

Manufactures.

POLYTECHNIC ASSOCIATION OF PARIS.—This Association, which was founded in 1830, has for its object the gratuitous instruction of working men in scientific and industrial subjects. The meetings and lectures take place, of course, in the evening. It has fifteen sections, as they are called, established in Paris alone, one at the Ecole Centrale des Arts et Manufactures, one at the Ecole Turgot, others at the Ecole Jean Lantier, and the Ecole de Médecine; the others are in the most populous neighbourhoods, such as the quarter of St. Antoine, Montmartre, Belleville, La Villette, Vaugirard, the Batignolles, and other great industrial quarters. A new section was opened the other day at a commercial school at Passy, under the presidency of the Maire of the arrondissement. Baron Bonnemains and M. Meau de Saint Mesmin (the Secretary-General of the Association) addressed the Assembly, and the latter concluded his speech with the following sentence:—"There is a flame which burns and a flame that illuminates; the words which fall from the lips of our professors are the words of peace, of concord, and of truth." M. Simonin, mining engineer, then delivered a lecture on "Gold and Silver," showing their influence from economical, political, and social points of view, and relating his own experiences in California, where he had made a long voyage of exploration. In the intervals, as is usual at the special meetings of the Association, the singing class, which forms a part of the establishment, executed several choruses with great precision. The Polytechnic Association is one of the most popular institutions in Paris, and several of the most noted professors give their aid in the form of lectures and instruction.

THE MANUFACTURE OF SEA SALT IN SARDINIA.—Sea salt is prepared at two places, in the island of Cagliari and at Carloforte. It is in the neighbourhood of the former town that the greatest quantity of salt is produced. This year the quantity manufactured at these two places will amount to about 20,000 tons. The establishment at Cagliari, worked by a French company under the direction of a practical man, occupies an area of 967 hectares, with a necessary number of evaporating basins for such an extensive operation. The company supplies the salt to the Italian Government at 4·50 fr. per ton. It likewise exports a considerable quantity to the ports in the Baltic. American ships, of large tonnage, take a large quantity to complete their home cargoes. The freight to the main land is 9·50 fr. per ton. The richness and abundance of the sea salt in the French ports would enable works to be established with success in the neighbourhood for the manufacture of chemical productions.

AN ARTIFICIAL IVORY (says the *Builder*) is now made in France from a paste of papier maché and gelatine, to which the name of Parisian marble is given. Among many other things, the finest and most compli-

cated mouldings for ceilings can be made, or capitals of columns can be constructed in any colour. It is said to be hard, durable, and elastic.

Commerce.

COFFEE AND CHICORY.—The *Colombo Observer* says:—It would seem that the influence of chicory on the consumption of coffee in Great Britain is greater than we could imagine, and is telling with increased effect. According to the best figures within our reach, the proportions for the three past years have been as follows:—

Years.	Coffee.	Chicory.	Percentage of Chicory to Coffee.
1863	32,666,666 lbs.	10,500,000 lbs.	32·14
1864	31,333,333	11,000,000	35·1
1865	32,750,000	13,000,000	39·69

It thus appears that while the consumption of coffee in Britain has been almost stationary at about 32,000,000 lbs. for the past three years, that of chicory has increased until the consumption of this article bears the proportion to coffee of nearly 40 per cent. And this, notwithstanding the fact that chicory is now liable to a duty of 2s. 6d. per cwt., and that mixtures of coffee and chicory must be so labelled. The conclusion is irresistible, that the people of England generally like to drink their coffee with at least one-third of chicory mixed with it. For this there is no remedy any more than for the preference which the English give to tea. But now that peace is restored to the continent of Europe, we may rely on a remunerative and expansive market for all the coffee Ceylon can produce.

INDUSTRIAL CO-OPERATION IN GERMANY.—A report presented recently by M. Schultze-Delitsch to the meeting of the delegates of co-operative societies at Berlin gives a highly satisfactory account of the working of these associations in general. Some mistakes have been made, and some failures have occurred in consequence. The Shawl-weavers' Society failed for want of the necessary commercial knowledge and aptitude of its members, and the associations formed for the supply of provisions have generally been beaten by the retail dealers. The great successes have been with the popular banks and financial associations for deposits, loans, and credits to working men; and the success of these is in a great measure due, perhaps, to the fact that they have not attempted more than was within their natural grasp; they have restrained themselves to the modest programme with which they set out, and have not attempted to rival the magnificent establishments of the great capitalists or speculators. An important step was taken not long ago in the formation of a central office, at which periodical meetings of delegates take place, when much useful information is exchanged between them. The following are the statistics furnished respecting these associations:—Last year their number amounted to about 1,500, the circulation of money by their means amounted to more than thirteen millions sterling, the capital employed to about four millions, of which one-fifth was the actual property of the societies; and the total number of members associated was 350,000, representing with their families a population of about a million and a-half. In 1859 the capital amounted to rather less than two pounds per head of the associated members, and last year it was exactly double that amount; in the former year the loans made to members reached only 808 francs per head, last year they attained to 1,495 francs per head. The capital and business of these associations have, therefore, been very nearly doubled in seven years.

Notes.

THE USE OF HORSE-FLESH IN PARIS.—The use of this kind of meat, in spite of very strong feelings against it, seems to be making its way. There are now seven special slaughter-houses in Paris, selling, says M. Decroix, a veterinary surgeon, 20,000 kilogrammes (20 tons) a week; and there are, furthermore, six establishments for the manufacture of sausages, which the same gentleman declares to be equal to those of Lyons, which have so high a reputation. There are three restaurants, at least, where no other kind of meat is employed; and the soup made from horse-beef is sold at rather more than twopence a quart. The slaughter-houses are under the supervision of an experienced veterinary surgeon, who inspects the animals before they are killed and the meat afterwards. The best beasts come from Normandy; they are mostly old, but if left to rest a few days before being killed the meat is said to be good both in appearance and quality. The inferior parts, which make as good soup as the dearer portions, cost only about two pence a pound wholesale. Horse-meat is now also in use in Nancy, and an establishment is about to be opened at Lyons. M. Decroix says that, instead of the flesh being extremely hard and indigestible, as some people assert, it is, on the contrary, more wholesome and more nourishing, though not quite so agreeable to the taste. In reference to the portable extract of soup which has been made from the refuse meat, M. Decroix says that he has prepared it in Algeria, where it was partaken off by the officers of his mess; that it contains all the nutritive qualities of the meat, but that the soup made from it is not agreeable unless it be boiled, with the addition of water, celery, or other vegetable, for some minutes. As regards the meat in general, he says, that horse-flesh is to that of bullocks what seconds bread is to fine bread, not quite so palatable but more sustaining.

THE TELEGRAPH BETWEEN SIBERIA AND AMERICA.—The American engineers, accompanied by an escort of natives, have travelled for sixty-four days in the wild regions of Tchouktchi. Since the voyage of Captain Behring these wild and barren regions, inhabited by savages, have not been visited. At the present time, the country between the village of Andyr, as far as the River Amoor, has all been explored, and the direction of the telegraphic line has been determined, and they are now waiting for the arrival of the ships belonging to the Telegraph Company, that are delayed by the ice in the Sea of Okhotsk. These ships are laden with the necessary stores and implements, and bring the workmen, who are natives of the province of Yakutsk, in order to commence immediately the works from the Amoor to Behring's Straits. In the meanwhile the employés of the company are constructing houses and preparing the telegraphic posts between Okhotsk and Andyr. Judging from the activity displayed by the principal agents of the company the construction of the telegraph between Siberia and America will not occupy more than three years. The travellers have to cross a desert of about 6,000 versts in sledges drawn by dogs, and in a temperature of 36° Reaumur below zero. They are obliged often to pass the night in the open air. Besides, it is impossible for them to take but a limited supply of provisions for themselves and their dogs.

Correspondence.

THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.—SIR,—My attention has been called, by one of the most distinguished electricians of the day, to a letter which appeared in your *Journal* for the 2nd instant, signed "An Old Member," on the subject of "collecting, for the use of the nation, during the lifetime of the inventors, a complete series of the

telegraphic instruments which have been produced, and which have led to the production of the present simple and beautifully-effective instruments." Having already in this Museum specimens of nearly all the submarine electric cables which have been laid, and some of the instruments used by Brett, Dujardin, McCallum, and others, I beg, in the name of the Commissioners of Patents, to suggest that no more fitting place could be found for them than the Patent-office Museum, where they would be properly classified, and where every possible care would be taken of them, free of all charge to the contributors.—I am, &c., F. P. SMITH, Curator.

Patent-office Museum, South Kensington, W.,
9th November, 1866.

THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.—SIR,—I expected to have seen in the *Journal* some notice of the letter from "An Old Member," which appeared November 2nd, for I think it should hardly be allowed to go forth on high authority that to Messrs. Cooke and Wheatstone "the whole credit of the first introduction of the electric telegraph into use is really due." Your correspondent, although he has mentioned many names honourably connected with electric science, has omitted that of Mr. Ronalds, who, more than twenty years before Messrs. Cooke and Wheatstone's first patent, erected and worked eight miles of electric telegraph. Mr. Ronalds, in 1816, brought his invention under the notice of Government, but was informed that telegraphs were "wholly unnecessary."—I am, &c., C. E. F.

MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

- MON ...R. Asiatic, 3.
Entomological, 7.
Society of Engineers, 7. Discussion on Mr. Thomas Carrill's paper "On the Railway Bridge at La Place de l'Europe, Paris."
British Architects, 8.
TUES ...Anthropological, 8.
Statistical, 8. 1. Mr. Wm. Newmarch, F.R.S., "Review of Professor Rogers' History of Prices, A.D. 1259 to 1400." 2. Mr. R. D. Baxter, "On Railway Extension and its results."
Civil Engineers, 8. 1. Renewed discussion, "Steam-power on Canals." 2. Mr. J. L. Morgan, "Smelting Copper Ores in Australia."
Ethnological, 8. 1. Professor Huxley, "On the Skull of a Patagonian." 2. Dr. Mann, "On the Zulu and other Caffre tribes of Natal." 3. Mr. John Crawfurd, "On the ethnological results of the Arabian conquest of Spain."
WED ...Society of Arts, 8. Opening Address by Sir Thomas Phillips, Q.C., Chairman of Council.
Geological, 8. 1. Rev. W. B. Clarke, "On marine fossiliferous deposits of secondary age in New South Wales." 2. Dr. P. Martin Duncan, "On the madreporaria of the infraclassic beds of South Wales." 3. Mr. Henry Woodward, "On the structure of the *Limuloidea*." 4. Mr. J. C. Hawkshaw, "Geological description of the First Cataract, Upper Egypt." 5. Dr. P. Martin Duncan, "On some Echinodermata from the cretaceous rocks of Sinai."

Patents.

From Commissioners of Patents' Journal, November 9th.

GRANTS OF PROVISIONAL PROTECTION.

- Alkali—2749—J. C. Stevenson.
Bar iron—1780—W. E. Gedge.
Breech-loading fire-arms, and cartridges for—2743—T. Wilson.
Brooches—2731—J. Richards.
Carriages—2721—J. Day.
Carriages, brakes for—2775—L. Latter.

- Cotton gins—2753—J. L. Davies.
Cut crops, lifting—2727—S. Peddar.
Fire-arms, breech-loading—2757—J. W. Robertson.
Gas and coke—2733—J. Greenshields.
Lamps—2769—N. H. Loomis.
Lighting and heating—2766—C. E. Broome.
Lubricators—2763—J. Storer.
Markers' butts—2729—R. T. Williams.
Metals from minerals, extracting—2745—H. D. Plimsoll, J. B. Davies, and W. R. Dawson.
Percussion spinning tops—2765—C. D. Abel.
Piston-rods, metallic packings for—2741—J. Ogden.
Printing machines—2717—T. Horby.
Rails, capping—2767—G. F. L. Meakin.
Railways—2735—A. V. Newton.
Railway signals, working—2747—E. F. Piers.
Safety fuses—2711—J. H. Gresham.
Salinometer pots—2725—A. V. Newton.
Steam dredgers—2723—A. C. Kirk.
Substances, preserving—2454—J. and A. Gamgee.
Sugar refining—2773—J. Wagener and G. J. Firmin.
Telegraph cables—2141—H. B. Wright.
Upholsterer's trimmings—2715—G. Dixon.

PATENTS SEALED.

1335. D. Sowden and R. C.	1365. A. P. Price.
Stephenson.	1382. W. Payton.
1336. G. and E. Ashworth.	1390. E. and C. Price.
1339. J. Cole and G. S. Melland.	1413. P. Devilliard and A. Post-
1342. J. White.	weiler.
1343. L. R. Bodmer.	1420. J. L. and J. K. Field.
1349. D. Nicoll.	1448. G. Haseltine.
1352. J. M. Hart.	1470. B. F. Weatherdor.
1359. E. Brazier.	1490. R. and R. Maynard.
1363. T. J. Chapman and T. Rose.	

From Commissioners of Patents' Journal, November 13th.

PATENTS SEALED.

1380. J. Cheverton.	1435. P. J. Messent.
1387. J. S. Gibson.	1438. G. W. Homer.
1388. F. Field.	1471. J. D. Whelpley & J. Storer.
1389. W. Curry.	1492. J. D. Whelpley & J. Storer.
1401. J. Bernard.	1493. J. D. Whelpley & J. Storer.
1405. D. J. Fleetwood.	1506. H. Schofield.
1410. J. Bernard.	1673. C. de Grelle.

PATENTS ON WHICH THE STAMP DUTY OF £50 HAS BEEN PAID.

2758. J. Townsend.	2834. J. W. Drummond.
2764. W. E. Newton.	2800. W. R. Bowditch.
2763. R. Johnson.	2840. H. Gladstone.
2771. L. Bramah.	2837. T. Harrison.
2775. A. Barclay and A. Morton.	2796. S. Faulkner.
2799. J. Smith.	2806. W. D. Richards.
2829. W. Chambers.	2825. D. M. Fyfe.
2782. W. J. Cunningham and H. Connop.	

PATENTS ON WHICH THE STAMP DUTY OF £100 HAS BEEN PAID.

2546. J. Hamer.	2593. A. V. Newton.
2543. G. Hadfield.	2595. J. Graham.
2615. S. Corbett.	2334. W. Frosser.

Registered Designs.

- Fastener for Harness and other Straps and Bands—October 19—482—J. B. Fenby and T. W. Jones, Birmingham.
Combined Scent and Portrait Locket—October 30—4821—J. W. Lewis, Birmingham.
Expanding Travelling Basket—October 31—4822—H. J. Cave and Sons, 1, Edward-street, Portman-square.
Framework for Lithographic, Zincographic, Typographic Printing Machinery—November 1—4823—C. H. Gardner, West Harding-street, Fetter lane.
Instrument to be fitted in Corks, to form therewith an Improved Stopper—November 14—4824—C. Bathor, Roselands, Upper Walmer, Kent.

LIST OF PRESENTS.

The following Presents have been made to the Society during the past year. The thanks of the Society have been forwarded to the Donors :—

PRESENTS.	DONORS.	PRESENTS.	DONORS.
Specifications of Patents up to the present time, and Indexes	Commissioners of Patents.	Report of the Art Union of London, 1865	Art Union.
Abridgments of ditto	"	Catalogue of the Library of the Royal Institution of British Architects	Institution.
The Commissioners of Patents' Journal	"	Jahrbücher des Vereins für Naturkunde im Herzogthum Nassau ..	The Society..
Lithograph likeness of the late F. A. Winsor, originator of public gas lighting	F. A. Winsor.	Harbour of Refuge and Docks at Newhaven, by Captain Julius Roberts	Author.
Bust of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, by Morton Edwards	Morton Edwards.	Rules of The Farmers' Club, 1866..	Club.
Electrical Communication in Railway Trains, &c., by A. E. Brae..	Author.	Memorial Volume of the South London Working Classes Industrial Exhibition, 1865, compiled by G. M. Murphy.....	Author.
The Acts concerning Inventions and Designs exhibited at the Dublin Exhibition, 1865, and Industrial Exhibitions generally, with an Appendix, by F. W. Campin, Barrister-at-Law.....	"	Psychoneurology ; a Treatise on the Mental Faculties, by Robert Thomas Stothard	"
Ramblings in the elucidation of the Autograph of Milton, by Samuel Leigh Sotheby, F.S.A.	Mrs. Leigh Sotheby.	The Alkaline Permanganates and their Medicinal Uses, by John Muter	"
Reports of the Juries, and Lists of their Awards, Dublin Exhibition, 1865	Executive Committee.	Treatise on Mathematical Drawing Instruments, by W. F. Stanley..	"
The Marshes of South Italy: A Few Words on Cotton Growing in Italy, &c., by J. Bailey Denton	Author.	Reports of the Inspectors of Factories for the half-year ending 31st October, 1865	A. Redgrave.
Transactions of the Royal Society of Victoria, 1861-4.....	Society.	Report of Proceedings of 13th Annual Dinner of the London Association of Foremen Engineers ..	Association.
Handbuch der Mechanischen Technologie. Von Karl Karmarsch ..	Author.	Paper read by Mr. Joseph Newton at the London Association of Foremen Engineers, "On Foremen and their Associations" ..	Association.
Official Catalogue of the Italian Section, Dublin Exhibition, 1865	Commission.	Catalogue of Reference Library, Manchester Free Library	Library.
The Magnetic Purification of River Water, &c., by Thomas Spencer, F.C.S.	Author.	Catalogue of the Library of the Royal United Service Institution, 1865	Institution.
Cholera Prospects, by Tilbury Fox, M.D.	"	Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Vol. iv. Part. 3, Vol. v. Part 1.	Geological Survey of India.
On Telemeters, by the late A. Hamilton Bell, M.A.	Executor.	Annual Report of the Geological Survey of India, 1864-65.	"
Art Directory of the Science and Art Department, revised to September, 1865	Department.	Catalogue of the Organic Remains Belonging to the Echinodermata.	"
The Homes of the Working Classes, by James Hole	Author.	Palaeontologia Indica iii. 6—9, iv. 1	"
Selections from Locke's Essay on the Human Understanding, with Introduction and Notes, by G. H. Emmens	"	Le Specie dei Cotoni descritte da Filippo Parlatoore	Prof. Parlatoore.
The Utilisation of Sewage of Towns, and prevention of Pollution of Rivers, by Charles Forster Cotterill	"	Fires, Fire Engines, and Fire Brigades, by C. F. T. Young, C.E.	Author.
On the Extent and Aims of a National Museum of Natural History, by Professor Owen, F.R.S.	"	The Currency Difficulty Solved, by A. Alison	"
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